C 18.5/2:72a

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS

DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Annual Series | No. 72a | November 5, 1915

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

By Vice Consul General William A. Haygood, Cape Town.

The area of German Southwest Africa is 322,450 square miles, being slightly more than two-thirds that of the Union of South Africa, which contains 473,100 square miles.

The civil white population on January 1, 1912, was 12,645. The native population of the country, exclusive of colored laborers from abroad and the population of Ovamboland and the Caprivi Zipfel, was 81,949. The population of Ovamboland and Caprivi Zipfel may be estimated at between 120,000 and 150,000 natives, belonging to the various tribes.

Trade of the Colony.

The latest statistics available showing the trade of the colony are for the first six months of 1913. The total trade for that period amounted to $11,441,575, made up of imports amounting to $4,462,488 and exports $6,979,087. The imports for the whole of 1912 were valued at $7,775,995 and the exports $9,339,967. The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of German Southwest Africa for the years 1907 to 1912, inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
1907	$7,688,828	$384,608	$8,073,436	1910	$10,553,939	$8,256,546	$18,810,485
1908	7,896,602	1,855,210	9,751,812	1911	10,781,866	6,800,432	17,582,298
1909	8,261,801	5,252,875	13,514,676	1912	7,775,995	9,339,967	17,115,962

There was a considerable decrease in the imports during 1912 compared with the preceding two years, due principally to the fact that railway construction had been curtailed, materials for which added considerably to the value of the imports during 1910 and 1911.

Import Trade, by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the imports from each country during the years 1910 to 1912, inclusive:

Country.	1910	1911	1912	Country.	1910	1911	1912
Germany	$8,200,330	$8,867,567	$6,326,635	United States	(a)	$66,920	$262,017
Union of South Africa	1,563,955	1,461,012	948,739	Other countries	$594,154	242,391	162,292
United Kingdom	195,499	143,976	76,312	Total imports	10,553,938	10,781,866	7,775,995

a Statistics not given.

There was a large increase in the value of the imports from the United States during 1912 over the preceding year, although the general import trade decreased considerably.

Principal Imports and Countries of Origin.

The following table shows the principal imports and their value, in round figures, into German Southwest Africa during 1912 (being the latest period for which statistics are available), and the amounts from Germany, Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. The values for the United States are included in the column "other countries," as separate statistics were not available.

Articles.	Germany.	Union of South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.
Grain and cereals:				
Maize	$1,200	$20,000	.....	.....
Rice	175,000	1,300	$35	$1,300
Wheat, rye, etc	360,000	13,000	.....	5,700
Malt	22,000	40	.....	.....
Corn	9,000	4,000	.....	.....
Meal and baking articles	160,000	276,000	800	15,000
Bulbous plants, fruits and vegetables:				
Potatoes	36,000	6,000	.....	14,000
Other bulbous plants	3,000	12,000	.....	1,200
Fresh and dried fruit	22,000	32,000	26	160
Preserved fruit and vegetables, in tins	100,000	28,000	1,400	470
Groceries and provisions:				
Coffee	110,000	20,000	.....	2,400
Cocoa and chocolate	14,000	220	170	130
Tea	18,000	6,700	1,400	30
Hops	1,700	280	.....	.....
Spices	15,000	900	300	16
Sugar, sirup, etc	145,000	56,000	3,600	7,300
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	700	11,000	.....	300
Cut and in rolls	4,000	2,200	7	8,000
In cakes	48,000	40	.....	5,000
Cigars	73,000	7,000	.....	2,000
Cigarettes	76,000	80	500	.....
Vegetable fats and oils	26,000	.....	3,000	.....
Beverages, etc. (excluding mineral waters):				
Nonalcoholic drinks, juices, etc	10,000	110	10	110
Still wines	58,000	7,000	40	700
Sparkling wines	30,000	100	.....	2,300
Brandy	56,000	800	300	70
Spirits, potable	12,000	90	.....	.....
Beer	320,000	.....	500	13,000
Seeds and fodder:				
Seeds and twigs	6,000	100	.....	300
Hay, clover, etc	1,500	45,000	.....	34,000
Forestry products:				
Timber	170,000	10,000	.....	8,000
Firewood and charcoal	6,000	500	.....	1,200
Animals and animal products:				
Live stock—				
Horses	20,000	27,000	.....	26,000
Mules and donkeys	700	2,000	.....	85,000
Pigs	.....	34,000	.....	10
Ostriches	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Animal products—				
Meat, excluding preserved meat	40,000	3,000	1,400	200
Preserved meat	118,000	6,000	900	2,000
Preserved fish	37,000	2,000	500	200
Butter	8,000	11,000	.....	80
Margarin, fats, etc	27,000	23,000	70	15,000
Cheese	32,000	1,400	300	1,200
Milk, eggs, etc	65,000	16,000	700	1,000
Mineral products, etc.:				
Cement, lime, etc	153,000	500	8	3,000
Salt	10,000	1,500	190	.....
Coal and briquets	190,000	10,000	25,000	40,000
Petroleum	20,000	6,000	.....	35,000
Other mineral oils	56,000	500	.....	300
Tar and pitch	5,000	60	.....	150
Oils, fats, etc.:				
Glycerin, paraffin, etc	34,000	500	500	.....
Candles, etc	5,000	1,000	100	30
Soaps, all kinds	38,000	6,000	2,000	50
Chemical and pharmaceutical products:				
Druggists' articles	47,000	3,000	300	300
Coloring matter, varnish, etc	30,000	500	20	.....
Ether and perfumeries	14,000	130	10	100
Matches, etc	17,000	160	.....	300
Mineral waters	25,000	300	70	170
Aerated waters	11,000	.....	.....	.....

Articles.	Germany.	Union of South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.
Textiles, apparel, etc.:				
Wadding, rags, and empty bags	$21,000	$300	.....	$700
Thread, cotton, cord, etc	5,000	300	$15	10
Woolen articles, all kinds	230,000	23,000	6,000	4,000
Hosiery, dresses, laces, etc	600,000	46,000	9,000	2,500
Hats and caps	26,000	3,000	800	1,000
Twine and rope	12,000	700	.....	1,600
Leather goods, oilcloths, etc.:				
Leather	12,000	3,000	.....	20
Boots and shoes	172,000	10,000	6,000	800
Other manufactures of leather	46,000	4,000	700	50
Oilcloth and linoleum	5,000	110	.....	.....
India-rubber goods	16,000	700	20	12
Wood manufactures, etc.:				
Furniture and carpentry	120,000	7,000	115	1,200
Wicker baskets, etc	5,000	300	20	300
Carved articles of wood and horn	10,000	1,000	20	50
Briar pipes	9,000	800	500	.....
Brooms and sieves	7,000	300	210	.....
Paper and paper goods:				
Paper and cardboard	62,000	3,000	118	400
Books and printed matter	34,000	1,000	150	160
Photographs, drawings, etc	9,000	1,200	125	300
Earthen and glass ware:				
Porcelain and clay articles	16,000	800	22	110
Glass and glassware	42,000	1,500	300	2,000
Metals and hardware (excluding instruments, machinery, etc.):				
Unwrought iron, rails, rods	120,000	1,700	.....	24,000
Galvanized iron	67,000	163	2,400	1,500
All other articles of iron	648,000	13,000	2,200	22,000
Instruments, machinery, etc.:				
Musical instruments, toys, etc	35,000	1,500	300	16
Scientific instruments	10,000	114	36	.....
Optical instruments, watches, etc	30,000	1,200	300	1,200
Electrical apparatus	22,000	103	26	32
Agricultural implements	93,000	10,000	.....	5,000
Manufacturing machinery	222,000	2,400	.....	10,000
Locomotives, vehicles, etc	183,000	11,000	.....	2,000
Firearms and ammunition:				
Firearms	28,000	300	50	102
Shot and cartridges	18,000	.....	60	.....
Dynamite and other explosives	40,000	57	.....	.....
Ordnance stores	64,000	.....	.....	.....
Specie	96,000	1,200	.....	.....

Destination of Exports.

The export figures for 1912, as compared with 1911, show an all-round increase, and indicate that the development of the country, especially as regards the installation of mining machinery and the construction of railways, had reached a stage where the output for export was increasing, while the necessity for importing such machinery and structural materials was diminishing.

The following table shows the principal exports and countries of destination during 1912:

Articles.	To Germany.	To Union of South Africa.	To United Kingdom.	To other countries.
Agricultural and forestry products	$2,000	$4,830	$26	$32
Animals, live	3,600	8,900	30	.....
Animal products:				
Meat	6,500	240	166	.....
Horns	5,300	200	105	.....
Hides and skins—				
Goat and sheep	38,000	16,000	15,000	800
Wild animals	6,900	65	73	45
Sealskins	6,700	3,000	24	.....
Wool	13,000	195	2,250	20,000
Ostrich feathers	18,000	3,500	126	1,500
Guano	11,000	.....	.....	.....
Mohair	2,400	195	1,200	300
Mineral products:				
Marble	4,800	.....	.....	.....
Uncut diamonds	7,240,000	.....	.....	.....
Raw copper ores	148,000	24,000	.....	1,325,000
Copper	.....	.....	.....	55,000
Rolled and unrolled lead	8,500	.....	.....	46,000
Curios, etc	29,000	7,200	.....	500

The principal products of the country that are exported are rough diamonds, copper and copper ores, lead, hides and skins, wool, and curios.

Pastoral Industries.

Herds and flocks appear to have increased considerably during recent years. The most important, as providing for exports, are cattle, sheep, and goats.

The following table shows the number of live stock in German Southwest Africa at the close of each of the years given:

Live stock.	1910	1911	1912	Live stock.	1910	1911	1912
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Cattle	121,139	144,445	171,784	Goats—Continued.			
Sheep:				Angora, half-breed	8,095	10,257	10,387
African	343,989	381,240	435,069	Ordinary	319,000	384,986	448,279
Karukal	427	341	.....	Camels	954	847	789
Karukal half-breed	.....	.....	3,753	Horses	10,661	12,683	13,340
Merinos	29,201	32,209	46,901	Mules and donkeys	12,693	9,994	11,894
Persian	.....	.....	12,588	Pigs	5,208	7,761	7,195
Goats:				Ostriches	334	642	1,277
Angora	.....	.....	10,044				

Irrigation and Water Boring—Trade Extension.

Considerable water boring has been done, usually with satisfactory results. Windmills are in general use, the small farming population considered. Much of the land is dry and must be artificially irrigated in order to assure regularity in crops.

It is believed that German Southwest Africa will develop rapidly during the next five or ten years and that the demand for agricultural and mining machinery especially will steadily increase. For some time to come this trade can, probably, be more safely and satisfactorily handled through importing firms in Cape Province or resident representatives having permanent headquarters therein. Cape Town is the nearest trade center and has for years been in constant communication with German Southwest Africa by boat. As shown by the table giving countries of origin of imports into German Southwest Africa, the Union of South Africa ranks next to Germany, supplying about 13 per cent of the total imports. It is thought that the railway systems of the Union of South Africa and of German Southwest Africa will be eventually linked up, to the mutual advantage of both sections.

[Cape Times, Aug. 6, 1915.]

Geographical Divisions of the Colony.

German Southwest Africa is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Angola, on the east by Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, on the south by Cape Colony, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, except for the small British territory of Walfish Bay, situated about halfway along the coast. A narrow strip of territory running eastward from the northeast corner of the Protectorate as far as the Zambesi is known as the Caprivi enclave. The northern, central, and southern portions of the country are known, respectively, as Ovampoland, Damaraland, and Great Namaqualand, names derived from the dominant native race in each region. The coastal region in the northern third of the Protectorate is sometimes known as Kaokoland.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate, exclusive of Ovampoland and the Caprivi enclave, is divided into 16 districts: Grootfontein and Outjo in

the north; Gobabis, Gibeon, and Hasuur in the east; Warmbad in the south; and Luderitzbucht and Swakopmund in the west; in the center from north to south are Omaruru, Karibib, Okahandja, Windhuk, Rehoboth, Maltahohe, Keetmanshoop, and Bethanion.

Railway Communications—Postal Service.

As regards internal communications there is a good service of railways. One, managed by the State, runs from Swakopmund, through Karibib, Okahandja, and Windhuk, to Mariental; another, from Swakopmund through Omaruru to Grootfontein, with a short branch line to Khan, and another from near Otavi to Tsume is managed by the Otavia Mining & Railway Co.; a third from Luderitzbucht through Keetmanshoop to Mariental, with a southern branch line to the diamond fields on the coast, and another from Seeheim to Kalfontein is also controlled by a private company. In all about 547 miles of narrow gauge and 771 miles of Cape gauge were opened to traffic in 1913. In addition good roads have been constructed between most of the important towns and settlements.

There were 70 postal stations in the Protectorate on March 31, 1914, 50 of which were connected with the telegraph system, while 28 towns and villages were connected by telephone. A powerful wireless station was erected at Windhuk, which could communicate with Berlin via the station at Kamerun, and another at Luderitzbucht, which was recently destroyed.

Lack of Surface Water—Climatic Conditions.

A considerable drawback to the economic development of the country is the lack of surface water in many parts, but wells have been sunk along most of the roads, and these provide a fairly good supply. Artesian wells exist at various places in the valley of the Aubo River, in the Kalahari Desert and at Keetmanshoop. An ample water supply has been made available by boring at Windhuk, while works were commenced for the supply of water to Luderitzbucht by borings in the valley of the Kuichab River, near Aus.

The temperature is lowest from May to the end of October, when the continental climate brings night frosts in many places, causing damage to garden and orchard crops. Similar destruction is also brought about by hail, which sometimes accompanies thunderstorms. The mean annual temperature at Swakopmund is 59.5° F., the mean daily range being 14.4°; the highest temperature recorded during a period of seven years was 100.1° and the lowest 36.5°. At Windhuk the mean annual temperature is 66.5° F. and the mean daily average 25.3°; the highest temperature recorded for four years being 98° and the lowest 26.5°.

The Diamond Deposits.

The diamonds of German Southwest Africa are found in the sandy coastal tract north and south of Luderitzbucht. They have been proved to occur over a somewhat broken belt stretching from the vicinity of Conception Bay (lat., 24°) to the vicinity of Chamis Bay (lat., 28°), along a distance of nearly 300 miles. The most productive area hitherto has been that in the vicinity of Luderitzbucht, and the district to the south as far as Pomona Island.

The diamonds occur in a superficial layer of gravelly sand, in which they are associated with coarse grains and small pebbles of quartz, feldspar, chalcedony (including agate and jasper), garnet, epidote, magnetite, and hematite. In certain areas, as at Pomona, the diamonds have been concentrated by wind action, and have been left behind in a surface residue of rich gravel. The diamond-bearing gravel varies in thickness from a few inches up to a few yards, and the distribution of the gemstones in the gravel is a very irregular, barren area of gravel lying adjacent to areas in which there is an abundance of diamonds.

Opinions seem to differ as to the comparison of the diamonds of German Southwest Africa with those of the Union of South Africa. According to some authorities, they resemble the Kimberley type. Some experts on South African diamonds, however, are of opinion that they differ greatly from the pipe and alluvial types occurring in the British portion of South Africa, and these hold the view that the stones more closely resemble those of Brazil.

The Output of Diamonds.

It was not until the year 1908 that diamonds were discovered in German Southwest Africa. The output in that and succeeding years is given as follows (£=$4.86 U. S. currency):

Year.	Carats.	Value.	Year.	Carats.	Value.
1908	39,375	£2,559	1911	747,152	£1,151,707
1909	483,268	771,776	1912	992,380	1,520,704
1910	876,296	1,343,004	1913	1,570,000	(a)

a Value not stated.

Of the output during 1913, 1,284,727 carats were sold for £2,153,230 ($10,478,694), the average value being £1 13s. 6d. ($8.15) per carat, whereas during 1912, 902,157 carats were sold for £1,303,092 ($6,341,498), the average value being £1 8s. 8d. ($6.97) per carat. This increase in value per carat was due to a large output at Pomona, where the largest stones occur. The stones produced by many of the companies ran 8 to 10 stones to the carat during 1913, whereas those obtained at Pomona averaged rather less than 3 stones to the carat; and it was in the Pomona area that a stone weighing over 34 carats, the largest hitherto found in German Southwest Africa, was obtained. All the diamonds have hitherto been exported to Germany in the first instance.

Output of Copper Ore, etc.

The chief copper ore deposits of the Protectorate are those of the Otavi district, the most important mine being that at Tsumeb. Other occurrences of note include the Otjisongati Mine, northeast of Windhuk, the Khan Copper Mine, the Ida Mine near Husab, both in the Swakopmund district, and the Sinclair Mine in the northeast of the Luderitzbucht district.

The output of copper ore by the Otavi mines for the year ended March 31, 1913, was 54,100 tons. Of this total 44,500 tons were shipped, and this contained on the average 13 per cent of copper, 25 per cent of lead, and 0.230 gram of silver per ton. During the same period the Otavi company shipped 665 tons of copper matte containing 48 per cent of copper, 25 of lead, and 0.440 gram of silver per ton; as well as 400 tons of crude lead containing 98 per cent of lead.

An increase in the rate of output took place during the six months ended September 30, 1913, during which 25,560 tons of copper ore, 507 tons of copper matte, and 45 tons of crude lead were shipped.

Nearly the whole of this output is from the Tsumeb Mine. The Otavi Valley mines contribute some 2,000 tons of ore. The output at Otjisongati and other localities is comparatively insignificant.

The Live-Stock Industry.

The importation of breeding stock, which is so important in a country where stands of stock have had to be introduced for the foundation of an animal industry, has been hindered through the restriction of imports owing to the prevalence of disease. The imports of cattle have been made chiefly from the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa; in 1911, 3,900 cows and heifers were obtained from that country and distributed free to farmers of the north and middle districts or sold well under cost price, the deficit being recovered by the Government from the funds raised by a lottery. Large importations of sheep from the Cape have also been made; but they were much smaller in the year mentioned, owing to an outbreak of sheep pox in Gibeon, Maltahohe, and Rehoboth. Later, restrictions, originated as a means of protection against East Coast fever, stopped the supply of cattle from the Cape. Importations of karakul sheep from Europe have been made in order to supply an increasing demand. Success has been obtained also with importations of Angora goats and wool-bearing sheep, and premiums have been granted to importers of these animals; the merino sheep shows a fair resistance to conditions arising through drought.

The importation from Cape Province of good ostriches for breeding was begun in 1909–10, and has continued since to a varying extent.

Much interest has been taken in the breeding of wool-bearing sheep, but the prevalence of sheep-rot hinders the proper stocking of farms, and in many cases there is a lack of labor. The interbreeding of karakul sheep and fat-

tailed sheep has given good results. In 1911–12 the breeding of Angora goats and of woolly sheep was extended, and more good animals were imported; this, in spite of various difficulties met with, the chief of which are the severe droughts, which affect mainly the south and to a smaller extent the middle districts of the east. In order to attain greater success it is necessary to provide reserves of good food for the dry season, and dipping tanks (as a measure chiefly against sheep rot), and also to instruct the natives in the proper tending and feeding of wool-bearing sheep. For the production of mutton, African and Persian sheep have received special attention.

Pig breeding has extended quickly, with a consequent decrease in the importations, for slaughtering, of pigs from Cape Town; the best results have been obtained where maize is most plentiful. There is much need of proper control and of the economical employment of the by-products of the dairy for feeding; the animals are often left largely to feed themselves.

Horse Breeding.

The breeding of horses has extended chiefly in the southern districts and in Windhuk, the middle districts having at first provided the chief areas for the industry; both horse breeding and the production of mules have been assisted by the importation of good animals by the Government and by premiums from the same source. Good progress in horse breeding has been general, in spite of the losses both by the Government and private owners through leopards and disease, and the difficulties consequent on the burning of pasture in the dry season. In 1910–11 many farmers turned their attention to the production of mules, and encouragement was given by the Government in the form of assisted freights for good horses or asses.

The Ostrich-Raising Industry—Farms and Settlements.

By 1910–11 much interest was being taken in ostrich breeding; in Swakopmund special efforts were being made in the provision of irrigated fields of lucerne for feeding, and the industry was begun in Windhuk, a Government breeding farm being created at Otjituesu in this district, where in 1911–12 24 adult birds, worth £1,700 ($8,273) were imported from the Union of South Africa. A further importation of two pairs of South African breeding ostriches was made at this farm in 1912–13, and different farmers also introduced valuable birds. It is stated that the first feathers cut from the birds on this farm appeared to be in no way inferior to those from the parent birds, and the opinion is given that it seems to be demonstrated that rational ostrich breeding will meet with success in the colony.

Poultry (geese, ducks, turkeys, fowls, and pigeons) is raised to an increasing extent; and there are a few beekeepers.

On April 1, 1913, there were altogether 1,331 farms in private possession, of which 108 were held on lease. The total area of the 1,331 farms was 33,096,404 acres, of which 1,138, with a total area of 28,451,857 acres, or 86 per cent of the whole area of the farms possessed privately, were being worked. On the same date there were 337 small settlements, with a total area of 9,234 acres, and of these 180, having a total area of 1,750 acres, were lying fallow. The chief small settlements are those of Osona, where there has been planting activity for some time, chiefly in the raising of tobacco.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1915

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